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Surplus Plutonium Disposition Final Environmental Impact Statement

Volume II

United States Department of Energy Office of Fissile Materials Disposition

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Cover Sheet

Responsible Agency: United States Department of Energy (DOE)

Title: Surplus Plutonium Disposition Final Environmental Impact Statement (SPD EIS) (DOE/EIS-0283)

Locations of Candidate Sites: California, Idaho, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Washington

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Abstract: On May 22, 1997, DOE published a Notice of Intent in the Federal Register (62 Federal Register 28009) announcing its decision to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) that would tier from the analysis and decisions reached in connection with the *Storage and Disposition of Weapons-Usable Fissile Materials Final Programmatic EIS*. At that time, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency decided to be a cooperating agency. The *Surplus Plutonium Disposition Draft Environmental Impact Statement* (SPD Draft EIS) (DOE/EIS-0283-D) was prepared in accordance with NEPA and issued in July 1998. It identified the potential environmental impacts of reasonable alternatives for the proposed siting, construction, and operation of three facilities for the disposition of up to 50 metric tons (55 tons) of surplus plutonium, as well as a No Action Alternative. These three facilities would accomplish pit disassembly and conversion, plutonium conversion and immobilization, and mixed oxide (MOX) fuel fabrication.

For the alternatives that included MOX fuel fabrication, the SPD Draft EIS described the potential environmental impacts of using from three to eight commercial nuclear reactors to irradiate MOX fuel. The potential impacts were based on a generic reactor analysis that used actual reactor data and a range of potential site conditions. In May 1998, DOE initiated a procurement process to obtain MOX fuel fabrication and reactor irradiation services. In March 1999, DOE awarded a contract to Duke Engineering & Services, COGEMA Inc., and Stone & Webster (known as DCS) to provide the requested services. A *Supplement to the SPD Draft EIS* was issued in April 1999, which analyzed the potential environmental impacts of using MOX fuel in six specific reactors named in the DCS proposal. Those reactors are Catawba Nuclear Station Units 1 and 2 in South Carolina, McGuire Nuclear Station Units 1 and 2 in North Carolina, and North Anna Power Station Units 1 and 2 in Virginia.

DOE has identified the hybrid approach as its Preferred Alternative for the disposition of surplus plutonium. This approach allows for the immobilization of 17 metric tons (19 tons) of surplus plutonium and the use of 33 metric tons (36 tons) as MOX fuel. DOE has identified the Savannah River Site near Aiken, South Carolina, as the preferred site for all three disposition facilities (Alternative 3). DOE has also identified Los Alamos National

Laboratory in New Mexico as the preferred site for lead assembly fabrication, and Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee as the preferred site for postirradiation examination of lead assemblies.

Public Involvement: In preparing the SPD Final EIS, DOE considered comments on the SPD Draft EIS and the *Supplement to the SPD Draft EIS* received via mail, fax, and email, and comments recorded by phone and transcribed from videotapes. In addition, comments were captured by notetakers during interactive public meetings held on the SPD Draft EIS in August 1998 in Amarillo, Texas; Idaho Falls, Idaho; North Augusta, South Carolina; Portland, Oregon; and Richland, Washington, as well as during a public meeting on the *Supplement to the SPD Draft EIS* held in June 1999 in Washington, D.C. Comments received and DOE's responses to these comments are found in Volume III, the Comment Response Document, of the SPD Final EIS. Information on the surplus plutonium disposition program can be obtained by visiting the Office of Fissile Materials Disposition Web site at http://www.doe-md.com.